

Notice Extraordinary—To our Patrons.

Next week, being the session of our Superior Court, will afford our friends from the country an opportunity to settle with us in person, or if not in attendance to send the amount by some person who will be. We do not like to do, and seldom do, but our expenses have recently been very heavy, and we have urgent demand for money. We hope that our call will be responded to.

Mr. Price of this office, will be at Clinton, Sampson county, during the session of the Superior Court for that county, week after next, and will be happy to meet all our friends, with or without money, but would like to get all the money he can. We need it.

Summary of the Week.

We have seldom, if ever, seen more strangers in Wilmington than during the past and present week. The meeting of the Baptist Convention may account for a part of the crowd, but only a part. The Theatre and the Opera being in full blast, may also have contributed to give an appearance of life and bustle to our streets. At any rate there has been observed, and we like to see it. If, as has been observed, and we believe truly, the advertising columns of a business paper are looked to as affording an index of the business character of a place, we think that Wilmington will not suffer in that respect by an examination of the advertising columns of the Journal, both daily and weekly; and this is still more honorable to our people when we recollect that a large portion of our business men are whigs, while we are known to be moderate and respectful, but still steadfast and uncompromising Democrats, avowing our opinions openly without concealment or evasion.

The excitement or interest attendant upon the elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio and South Carolina, is nearly over. The smoke of battle has cleared off, and we are enabled to count the killed and wounded. Among the killed, we may fairly place Johnston of Pennsylvania. He is as dead as a door nail, politically. So is Barnwell Rhett, of South Carolina. Mr. Rhett ought to resign his seat in the U. S. Senate, as it is evident that in his extreme disunion views he does not represent his State, which has declared against immediate and separate secession by a majority of eight thousand votes.

Perhaps the most important, certainly the most pleasing item to the people of this town and section, is the announcement of a dividend by the Directors of the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad—the first and only Rail Road Dividend ever declared in the State. Connected with the increased income of the road during the past year, there is one circumstance which is well worthy of note. Of the aggregate increase, which has been between thirty and forty thousand dollars, only about two thousand has been on through travel, the whole of the rest has been on way travel and freight. This is a peculiarly flattering omen for the permanent prosperity of the Road.

The low state of the river and its tributaries prevents the arrival of produce to any great extent, and business is stagnant in consequence. By the way, one circumstance has forcibly called our attention to the recent increase of trade between Philadelphia and this port. We allude to the price of Coal. Two or three years since this article was brought out on ballast or for a nominal freight, as vessels otherwise would have to come empty. We learn that such is not now the case, the shipments of goods being sufficient to supply outward freights, and consequently Coal is no longer brought on ballast. Our trade with Baltimore has increased amazingly, being now about as great as that with New York.

The sudden change in temperature from the summer-like weather which has prevailed for some time past, to the chilling atmosphere of to-day, reminds us very forcibly of the near approach of winter.—"The melancholy days" of Autumn are indeed come, and the woods begin to assume that gorgeous variety of coloring characteristic of the season of falling leaves and fading flowers, when the face of nature, like the cheek of a consumptive beauty, flushes with a last hectic glow ere it fades forever; more lovely in decay and helplessness, than in the fullest pride of life or the brightest summer-tide of existence.—With a mournful presentment of our own inevitable destiny, the human mind claims affinity with desolation and decay; the ruined hearth and the fallen roof-tree awake emotions far stronger and more enduring than the brightest scenes of festivity and mirth, and it may be that the heart and the feelings would linger longer around the unroofed cottage of an evicted peasant of Ireland, than amid the proudest aisles of the Crystal Palace of London, while the busy imagination would paint the scenes of humble happiness or touching woe which that roof had sheltered, or turn to the homeless outcasts exposed to the bleak winds of autumn or the chilling frosts of winter. Childhood and old age—man in his strength and woman in her loveliness would rise up to give a human interest to the humblest scene, which the richest fabrics of the loom or the most elaborate ornaments of the architect could not impart to the proudest.

We have decidedly put our foot into it. We have caught ourselves at our old tricks, running into the highfaluting, and thereby hangs a tale which we must unfold, albeit at our own expense. Just about the present time there is a piece going the rounds of the papers—we have already seen it in fifty—credited to the Wilmington Journal, giving an account of a "Revolutionary Soldier"—heaven save the mark and forgive us our sins, and among the rest that piece, for it is a decided humbug. The old fellow got into us as slick as grease, and obtained a puff upon false pretences, and that wasn't all; he got a dollar and half out of us. It happened in this wise. Some three or four weeks since we were sitting in our sanctum considerably bothered about many things, having but recently started our daily issue, when Dr. Freeman, in the benevolence of his heart, marched an old one-eyed personage in and introduced him as Mr. McDonald, a revolutionary soldier, born in Wilmington one hundred and two years ago, and the aged individual having a single eye to business, did start off with his story as straight as a loon's leg, and succeeded in fooling us as nice as need be. A council of war was held and the Doctor agreeing to go one-half we went the other half on the old fellow, who was placed at the Washington Hotel, until further orders, which orders came pretty soon, for in a day or so we found a screw or so loose, and stopped the supplies; but the "revolutionary" had gone, the Lord knows where, we don't; but wherever he goes he is a "revolutionary" from Maine to Texas, for we wrote a big puff and it has been copied all over. Success to honest industry. It is but justice to the Doctor to say that he was fooled as bad as we were, so we hope he won't let it out on us.

Those who like something rich had better read the Royal wedding in Nicaragua. It is one of the best things of the season. We like the fellow who wrote that. He has an eye for the beautiful.

The Board of Internal Improvements has appointed OWEN FENKELL, Esq., State Proxy, and D. K. McRAE and W. C. RETTENCOURT, Esqs., of New Hanover, and W. K. LANE, Esq., of Wayne, and L. H. B. WHITAKER, Esq., of Halifax, State Directors in the Wilmington and R. R. Road.

Every thinking man will agree with us in the opinion that the trade of this place must be considerably changed and modified, and that soon, if we would rise to that importance to which we are justly entitled, or even retain our present prosperity. From the very nature of things, our present trade in timber, lumber and naval stores, cannot be very much increased, and must eventually fall off largely, if it does not cease altogether. We know that the country in the neighborhood of available water-courses is rapidly becoming cleared of timber, and that in fact every raft which is brought down diminishes to some extent the stock of the article upon which the trade is based. The process of diminution is slower in the case of naval stores, but it is equally sure; nay, the very prosperity of the country, by increasing the population, and consequently the amount of cleared land, must gradually eat into any business founded mainly upon the products of the Forest. This result is certain as the operation of natural laws.

The questions then arise, how this prospective vacuum is to be supplied, and what is to be its effect. Fortunately for Wilmington, these questions are easily answered. The coal from the Deep River, the cotton and other commodities which the Manchester Road will certainly bring from South Carolina, and the increased amount of agricultural produce from the regions with which we already trade, afford an easy and pleasant solution of both. The effect will be good. Let us take the case of Edgemoor for an illustration. Some years since land in that county was depreciating in value. The naval store business was going down—so was that in timber and lumber. Now, these branches of business are comparatively unimportant, yet the county is rich and growing richer, by the introduction of an improved system of farming. It sells largely of cotton, pork, etc., and requires very little which it does produce within its own borders. Such must eventually be the course of most of the counties in the Cape Fear region, which will thus support a denser population, and be less dependent upon the north and west for a portion, at least, of its food.

But no sudden transition need be feared or expected. The Manchester Road will bring within reach of market a large amount of Virgin Turpentine land in Columbus and Bladen counties, and perhaps some little in Robeson, which have heretofore had no outlet, say nothing of the bordering Districts of Marion and Horry; and as this land becomes cleared of its trees it will be cultivated in cotton, as we learn that many of the South Carolina planters pronounce much of the land excellent for that purpose, and indicate a disposition to go into the culture upon it. The Deep River Improvement will also bring a large tract of timber land into market, some of it excellent for making turpentine, and some for getting staves. It is therefore plain that although no very great increase can take place in our present business founded upon the products of the forest, no sudden diminution or stoppage need be expected, but rather the reverse for a considerable length of time. Still the fact is undeniable that it must eventually fall off heavily, and that we must be prepared for the change. That our sails must be trimmed to meet the coming trade wind which is destined to blow permanently from the regions of cotton and coal. A million tons of coal, and sixty to seventy thousand bales of cotton per annum would supply reasonably well the loss of some Naval Stores and Lumber.

We were pleased to learn that Mr. Morrison, the gentleman who was wounded in the affray at Aquia Creek with Mr. J. L. Cantwell, is likely to recover. We have not the particulars of the affair.

Jewelry.

Mr. Tres' advertisement will be found in another column, and is worthy of attention, as we believe Mr. Tres will be worthy of encouragement. Give him a call.

Thanksgiving Day.

His Excellency, Gov. Reid of this State, has issued his proclamation setting apart the 27th day of November as a day of public and solemn thanksgiving, and recommending its observance in a proper and becoming manner.

Trouble at Smithville.

We learn that on Saturday last a street fight took place between two pilots and a soldier—bayonet versus brick-bats. The soldier got one or two bats, the pilots no bayonet. This affair was settled peaceably on Saturday night. On Sunday evening, a difficulty occurred between James Mathis, of this place, and a soldier, in which the soldier got severely stabbed.—His life is considered in danger. Uncle Sam's folks are getting severely handled.

Arrival of the Illinois.

The steamship Illinois, from Chagres, arrived at New York on the 18th inst., with two millions of gold dust, 374 passengers, and San Francisco dated to the 15th September. The Panama Railroad was progressing favorably. Among the passengers on board the Illinois are seven persons who have made each one hundred thousand dollars at the mines.

The election was not yet definitely settled, but the chances were in favor of the democrats.

Mr. Clay's Letter.

The extreme length of Mr. Clay's letter which would preclude its publication in a single number, has compelled us to make a synopsis of it, which we have done as accurately as possible, endeavoring to preserve the meaning in all cases, and where at all consistent with the required condensation using Mr. C.'s own words. The part giving his ideas upon revolution as compared with secession is in full, as is also the paragraph declaring it to be the right and duty of the U. S. government to suppress insurrections or resistance to its authority, whether proceeding from States or individuals. It is a part of the news of the day, and as such we have given all the views of the writer, although not always in his own exact words. Of course we cannot agree with many of Mr. C.'s views. But they are his views, and as such we have faithfully re-produced them, and every one must judge for himself.

Daguerotypes.

We call attention to the advertisement of Mr. Glick in another column. It will be seen that he proposes to establish a permanent Daguerrean gallery in this place, which will be a very considerable convenience to our resident citizens as well as to visitors from the country. The specimens of Mr. G.'s art which we have seen are very creditable to him as an operator, and are such as cannot fail to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their patronage.

New-Orleans, Oct. 21.

Cotton has been active to-day, Tuesday, and eight thousand bales have been sold at steady prices. The steamer Mexico from Galveston reports that Wild Cat and his followers have crisscrossed much dissimulation, and have gone towards Matamoros for the purpose, it is supposed, of acting against the Revolutionists under Carvajal.

The steamship Empire City from Chagres is now coming up.—Tel. Cor. Char Courier.

We find in the Observer of the 21st inst. a list of titles and unclassified series of articles, and the special and solemn objection of the Wilmington Journal, "and such like unscrupulous papers." Political controversy is not, we fear, at any rate in this country, a very quiet and conciliatory character so long as we are let alone, but somehow or other it appears to us as being now and then we must strike pretty close home, else we would be a loss to ourselves and to the public. We must certainly have tickled him under his political shirt and he can't get over it, which is unfortunate.

The first article of the Observer to which we refer, is in the first editorial column of that paper and is headed "Ohio Election," in which the Washington Union and the "Wilmington Journal, and such like unscrupulous papers," are censured for rejoicing at the election of Wood, the democratic candidate for Governor in that State, and also for asserting that the northern whigs are more hostile, and the northern democrats more friendly to the south. We do not often copy from the Union, but its answer to the Republic, in this case, is so complete that we subjoin and adopt it as ours, without adding another word:

THE OHIO ELECTION.—The New York Journal of Commerce (a democratic paper) admits that Reuben Wood, the Governor elect, is tainted with free soilism; and yet the Union of this city calls the dispatch announcing the fact of his election by ten thousand majority "glorious news from Ohio."—Republic of yesterday.

Of course we do, and for good reasons:

1st. Because he has defeated the whigs of Ohio, most of whom are not only tainted, but are abolitionists and free-soilers; and he has gone into this canvass on a free-soil or abolition ticket.

2d. Because the free-soil convention has formally denounced the address of Senator Chase to the democratic party at this time as "injurious to the cause of freedom."

3d. Because the democrats are now on the platform on which they carried the State for Gen. Cass in 1848.

4th. Because, in the last legislature, the whigs of Ohio voted, thirty-six to ten, for the immediate repeal of the fugitive law, and the democrats of the same body, in their majority, voted against that proposition.

This is No. 1 of the series.

Last week, without at all endorsing the whole course of the New York democracy, we took occasion in an article headed "Our Natural Allies," to reply to and expose what we considered an ungenerous attack upon them by the Observer, that paper quoting the New York Express as authority. The whole matter in question was, that a democratic county convention held in Tamany Hall, New York, had laid on the table certain resolutions offered by a Mr. Wheeler, of the 15th Ward of that city. The fact is admitted. It is also admitted that some of the resolutions were very excellent, but it is equally certain that several of them denounced in express words the candidates of party throughout the State as well as the whole organization of that party. It is also certain that the State convention at Syracuse, had already passed resolutions approving the compromise and deprecating agitation; in fact covering the whole ground proposed to be covered by Mr. Wheeler's resolutions. The New York county convention was a political body, acting in communion with and subordination to the State convention, and certainly was not expected to go behind the record in matters already passed upon, still less to record a direct censure and imputation upon the whole democracy of the State. As we observed before, the convention might fairly lay the resolutions upon the table without incurring the imputation of hostility to their principles.

As for our concealments and "benighted" readers, and all that, we pass it over, at least our part of it.—Our readers who are so highly complimented, may do as they please. The joke about our calling Mr. Wheeler a whig because he is "a friend to the south" is very good, and shows that the Observer is getting jolly and amusing, especially as the scene is laid in N. York, where Seward is the idol and Greeley the prophet of the whig party. This is No. 2 of the series.

In No. 3, the Observer indignantly denies that it has repudiated the defence of Johnston. Good!—stick by your friends in adversity.

In No. 4, which will be found on the fourth column of the Editorial page, and is headed "A Distinction without a difference," the Observer politely requests us to "invent a more plausible story," than the exact truth. We beg leave to decline. In the matter of Wilmot and Bigler in Pennsylvania, all we know about it is, that the resolutions of the Democratic Convention were very explicit and unexceptionable upon the slavery question, and that Bigler adopted them as his platform and enforced them in his Speeches. If therefore Wilmot came into his support that is Wilmot's business, not ours. Those in Wilmot's confidence, as the Observer seems to be, may "invent some more plausible story." We like the truth.

We believe that we have gone over the most of the series, and where we could find a tangible point we have replied to it. We owe an apology to our readers for so much politics at a time of no excitement, but when bit we must hit back again.

Interesting Mechanism.

We noticed on Tuesday at Messrs. Brown & Anderson's Jewelry Store, a music box about 30 inches long by a foot 15 inches high, which is quite a curiosity in its way, having the various parts of drum, triangle, castanets, and a whole host of other instruments. It makes most capital music. If we could buy it we would, so as to attain our ear to the concord of sweet sounds. Wonder if friend Brown don't intend making us a present of it. He can't say that we have not given him a hint.

The Biglers.

The brothers Bigler, one of whom has been elected Governor of Pennsylvania and the other of California, are certainly very fortunate men, having made themselves all that they are. The latest news from California is that a gentleman has just handed us. We make the following extract showing the almost certainty of Bigler's election. He was the democratic candidate.

THE VOTE FOR GOVERNOR.—By the table which we publish in another column, the vote for Reading is 13,541, for Bigler 13,100, giving Reading this for a majority of 441. These returns are correct as far as the figures go, though very imperfect—in some of the counties a number of precincts remaining to be heard from. Pacer County is conceded to have given 500 majority for Bigler, and Batts 300, Shasta will probably give two or three hundred more, which will give Bigler's majority at over five hundred. Unless the returns come in strong for Reading, both North and South, Bigler is elected.

We learn that in a difficulty which occurred Tuesday at Aquia Creek, between Messrs. J. Cantwell and A. Morrison, through baggage Agents, the latter got away, and it is feared, mortally out or stabbed. Mr. Morrison was carried on to Washington City. Mr. Cantwell was lodged in Frederick Jail to await an investigation.

THE ARRIVAL OF IMMIGRANTS.—The history of the life of the ten years past aggregate 1,417,871.

VIRGINIA ELECTIONS.—The polls on the adoption of the new constitution, were opened on yesterday, the 23d instant, and will remain open for three days. The election of Congressmen and members of the State Legislature will take place at the same time, except that the polls will be closed on the first day, &c., unless kept open on account of bad weather.

THE PANAMA.—The testimony in the case of the Rebels against the Panama was taken last week at St. Augustine, before the U. S. District Court. We understand the final hearing in this case is postponed till the 1st of December. We can only wish the rebels had a boat and a safe deliverance.

THE LIFE OF A WOMAN.—A married woman, her husband charged her with desertion, and she was brought before the court. She denied the charge, and was committed to jail. She died by the violence of her own hands, distracted by the constant apprehension of the death judgment of heaven. Her appearance in the court indicated a fearful destiny than anything that is in this world.—Frederick News.

MISSISSIPPI.—Late advices from New Orleans state that the Central rail road will be completed in the month of November, and will be open for the passage of passengers and freight.

THE RIGHT OF REVOLUTION.—It is a right which is not confined to the people of a single State, but is a right which is common to all the people of the United States. It is a right which is not confined to the people of a single State, but is a right which is common to all the people of the United States.

THE RIGHT OF REVOLUTION.—It is a right which is not confined to the people of a single State, but is a right which is common to all the people of the United States. It is a right which is not confined to the people of a single State, but is a right which is common to all the people of the United States.

THE RIGHT OF REVOLUTION.—It is a right which is not confined to the people of a single State, but is a right which is common to all the people of the United States. It is a right which is not confined to the people of a single State, but is a right which is common to all the people of the United States.

THE RIGHT OF REVOLUTION.—It is a right which is not confined to the people of a single State, but is a right which is common to all the people of the United States. It is a right which is not confined to the people of a single State, but is a right which is common to all the people of the United States.

THE RIGHT OF REVOLUTION.—It is a right which is not confined to the people of a single State, but is a right which is common to all the people of the United States. It is a right which is not confined to the people of a single State, but is a right which is common to all the people of the United States.

The Baltimore Convention, Oct. 3d, and addressed the Mayor, Stephen Whitney, George Griswold, Daniel Hays, and others in the city of New York, who had sent him an address, requesting him to visit that city and address the people upon the topics of the day, or as he calls it, "the actual condition and menacing danger of our country." With this request Mr. Clay declines complying on account of his health, which has been delicate and still remains so, although he thinks it imperative that he should do so.

He says that the framers of the compromise in the last Congress did not expect that the several measures composing it would meet the unanimous concurrence of all. They hoped that the great majority of the people of the United States would concur in them and he thinks that such has been the result. Such he says may be secured with regard to thirteen of the slave States and thirteen or fourteen of the free.

In the North the only one of the measures objected to is that for the recovery of fugitive slaves.—This law Mr. Clay insists has been generally enforced, although much opposed. He thinks that a salutary change is at work in the minds of the people of the northern States.

He insists upon the necessity of its maintenance and enforcement unrelaxed, and without any modification that would seriously impair its efficiency, as necessary for the safety and peace of the country. He regrets that in the addresses and resolutions of conventions which have recently assembled at the north, the question of adherence to the compromise is avoided or evaded. He fears that the ostentatious assertions in these resolutions of a right to discuss, modify or repeal the Fugitive Slave Law, means nothing more than the very thing which they profess to renounce and continue the agitation against slavery.

But he hopes that this may prove only a convenient let-down from the "higher law" platform, and that it may eventually lead to a complete acquiescence in and enforcement of the law.

In turning to the subject of the slaveholding States, he holds but little to excite solicitude and alarm. In all those States, except three, there is acquiescence to the terms of the compromise and a firm attachment to the Union. In two of these three (Georgia and Mississippi) he says that public opinion has forced a secession party to the front, and he holds out a new issue. They have renounced and denounced the practical right of secession, and taken shelter under the more convenient mask of the mere abstract right. He thinks they will be defeated upon that issue.

South Carolina alone furnishes, at present, occasion for profound regret and serious apprehension, not so much for the security of the Union as for its own peace and prosperity, inasmuch as the two parties of secessionists and co-operationists equally agree as to the expediency of secession, and differ only in the degree of rashness or prudence which characterizes them respectively.

Nullification and secession have sprung from the same metaphysical school. They both agree that a single State is invested with power to nullify the laws of Congress. The one contending for the right to do it in the Union—the other for the right of doing so by going out.

The doctrine of secession assumes that any State can go out when it pleases, under any all circumstances, and that such going out should be peaceable and without obstruction or the application of any force by the other States, and so it might occur in the midst of a furious war, raging in all our borders, and the calamities of such a secession might be avoided and even enter into alliance with the enemy and take up arms against the United States.

It asserts this right, although it may lead, in process of time, to the promiscuous dotting over, upon the surface of the territory of the United States, of petty independent nations, each establishing for themselves any form of government, free or despotic, known to mankind, and interrupting the intercourse and violating or menacing the execution of the laws of the dismembered confederacy. It contends for this right, as well for Louisiana as for South Carolina, although the Louisiana case is a case of Louisiana, and was never involved in a foreign war; for Texas, although it occasioned as a war with Mexico, the payment of ten millions of dollars to arrange its boundaries and to acquire it, many were willing to risk a war with England; and for distant California, although that was acquired by the double title of conquest and the payment of an ample pecuniary consideration.

He thinks that this doctrine finds no encouragement or support in the Constitution or in the Articles of Confederation which formed in terms a perpetual union, and that the States, under the articles of confederation, was held together only by a rope of sand, but it was a rope of adamant compared with the cord which now binds us, if the right of secession is sanctioned and sustained.

The constitution of the United States establishes a government, and like all other governments it was to be perpetual or to have unlimited duration. It makes provision expressly for the admission of new States, but no clause can be found which gives any authority or color to the right of secession of a State once admitted into the Union.

The partisans of the right of secession place it upon the ground of the reservation to the States, of all powers not expressly granted to the general government, and among these is the right of secession.

Mr. Clay insists that the contested power cannot be retained if its reservation be incompatible with the obligations of the constitutional compact, and that the Union was intended to be perpetual and the constitution and the laws made in pursuance of it, were to be the supreme law of the land, and that the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any thing in the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding. The secessionists contend that the act of secession by any State being incompatible with the express obligation of the constitutional compact would be nugatory and an absolute nullity, and the people of that State would remain bound by the constitution, laws and treaties of the U. States, as fully and perfectly as if the act had never been proclaimed.

It is contended, however, in the second place, that the right of secession pertains to the States, under and in virtue of their sovereignty. This argument does not explain or define what sovereignty is, nor show how one of its attributes is to disregard and violate grave compacts.

He denies the sovereignty of the States in many very important particulars; especially in those very particulars which an act of secession would render important—such as foreign relations, levying duties, etc., which are prohibited by the Constitution, and whether as incidents to the act of secession or otherwise, would be rendered nugatory by the paramount authority of the Constitution and laws of the United States.

Assuming that the constitution is a mere compact between independent nations, sovereign States, they are nevertheless bound by all the laws which the compact creates. They are bound to abstain from all forbidden acts, and to submit to the supremacy of the constitution and laws of the United States. But it will be asked, have they not also the right to judge of the fidelity with which the common government has adhered to the common compact? Yes, most certainly. They have that right, and so has every citizen of the United States, and so has the general government also. The alleged violation of the constitution may be exposed and denounced by all the weapons of reason, of argument, and of ridicule; by remonstrance, protest, appeal, and by every other lawful means; but by the press, public opinion, and all legitimate means of persuading or influencing it. If, after the employment of all or any of these peaceful methods, the government of the United States, sustained by the constitutional majority of the nation, persist in retaining the law obnoxious to the people, there is no alternative but obedience to the law, on the part of the minority, open, undisguised, manly and forcible resistance to its execution.

The alleged right of secession is, he apprehends, sometimes confounded with a right of revolution. But its partisans make a totally different thing. They contend that it is a peaceful, lawful, and, if not constitutional remedy, that it is not forbidden by the constitution. They insist that it is a State right, and is not a right of revolution, and that, whenever exercised by a State, far from being censured or condemned, the State, if necessary, is entitled to the co-operation of other States. The prudent valor of these partisans, in violation of the previous example of the friends of nullification, disclaim the purpose of using themselves, and great against the suppression to them of any physical force.

The right of revolution is that right which an unhappy and oppressed people, threatened with, or borne down by, an oppressive and tyrannical government, are entitled to exercise by forcible resistance to its laws.

It is a right which is not confined to the people of a single State, but is a right which is common to all the people of the United States. It is a right which is not confined to the people of a single State, but is a right which is common to all the people of the United States.

THE RIGHT OF REVOLUTION.—It is a right which is not confined to the people of a single State, but is a right which is common to all the people of the United States. It is a right which is not confined to the people of a single State, but is a right which is common to all the people of the United States.

THE RIGHT OF REVOLUTION.—It is a right which is not confined to the people of a single State, but is a right which is common to all the people of the United States. It is a right which is not confined to the people of a single State, but is a right which is common to all the people of the United States.

THE RIGHT OF REVOLUTION.—It is a right which is not confined to the people of a single State, but is a right which is common to all the people of the United States. It is a right which is not confined to the people of a single State, but is a right which is common to all the people of the United States.

THE RIGHT OF REVOLUTION.—It is a right which is not confined to the people of a single State, but is a right which is common to all the people of the United States. It is a right which is not confined to the people of a single State, but is a right which is common to all the people of the United States.

THE RIGHT OF REVOLUTION.—It is a right which is not confined to the people of a single State, but is a right which is common to all the people of the United States. It is a right which is not confined to the people of a single State, but is a right which is common to all the people of the United States.

THE RIGHT OF REVOLUTION.—It is a right which is not confined to the people of a single State, but is a right which is common to all the people of the United States. It is a right which is not confined to the people of a single State, but is a right which is common to all the people of the United States.

THE RIGHT OF REVOLUTION.—It is a right which is not confined to the people of a single State, but is a right which is common to all the people of the United States. It is a right which is not confined to the people of a single State, but is a right which is common to all the people of the United States.

THE RIGHT OF REVOLUTION.—It is a right which is not confined to the people of a single State, but is a right which is common to all the people of the United States. It is a right which is not confined to the people of a single State, but is a right which is common to all the people of the United States.

THE RIGHT OF REVOLUTION.—It is a right which is not confined to the people of a single State, but is a right which is common to all the people of the United States. It is a right which is not confined to the people of a single State, but is a right which is common to all the people of the United States.

THE RIGHT OF REVOLUTION.—It is a right which is not confined to the people of a single State, but is a right which is common to all the people of the United States. It is a right which is not confined to the people of a single State, but is a right which is common to all the people of the United States.

The Baltimore Convention, Oct. 3d, and addressed the Mayor, Stephen Whitney, George Griswold, Daniel Hays, and others in the city of New York, who had sent him an address, requesting him to visit that city and address the people upon the topics of the day, or as he calls it, "the actual condition and menacing danger of our country." With this request Mr. Clay declines complying on account of his health, which has been delicate and still remains so, although he thinks it imperative that he should do so.

He says that the framers of the compromise in the last Congress did not expect that the several measures composing it would meet the unanimous concurrence of all. They hoped that the great majority of the people of the United States would concur in them and he thinks that such has been the result. Such he says may be secured with regard to thirteen of the slave States and thirteen or fourteen of the free.

In the North the only one of the measures objected to is that for the recovery of fugitive slaves.—This law Mr. Clay insists has been generally enforced, although much opposed. He thinks that a salutary change is at work in the minds of the people of the northern States.

He insists upon the necessity of its maintenance and enforcement unrelaxed, and without any modification that would seriously impair its efficiency, as necessary for the safety and peace of the country. He regrets that in the addresses and resolutions of conventions which have recently assembled at the north, the question of adherence to the compromise is avoided or evaded. He fears that the ostentatious assertions in these resolutions of a right to discuss, modify or repeal the Fugitive Slave Law, means nothing more than the very thing which they profess to renounce and continue the agitation against slavery.

But he hopes that this may prove only a convenient let-down from the "higher law" platform, and that it may eventually lead to a complete acquiescence in and enforcement of the law.

In turning to the subject of the slaveholding States, he holds but little to excite solicitude and alarm. In all those States, except three, there is acquiescence to the terms of the compromise and a firm attachment to the Union. In two of these three (Georgia and Mississippi) he says that public opinion has forced a secession party to the front, and he holds out a new issue. They have renounced and denounced the practical right of secession, and taken shelter under the more convenient mask of the mere abstract right. He thinks they will be defeated upon that issue.

South Carolina alone furnishes, at present, occasion for profound regret and serious apprehension, not so much for the security of the Union as for its own peace and prosperity, inasmuch as the two parties of secessionists and co-operationists equally agree as to the expediency of secession, and differ only in the degree of rashness or prudence which characterizes them respectively.

Nullification and secession have sprung from the same metaphysical school. They both agree that a single State is invested with power to nullify the laws of Congress. The one contending for the right to do it in the Union—the other for the right of doing so by going out.

The doctrine of secession assumes that any State can go out when it pleases, under any all circumstances, and that such going out should be peaceable and without obstruction or the application of any force by the other States, and so it might occur in the midst of a furious war, raging in all our borders, and the calamities of such a secession might be avoided and even enter into alliance with the enemy and take up arms against the United States.

It asserts this right, although it may lead, in process of time, to the promiscuous dotting over, upon the surface of the territory of the United States, of petty independent nations, each establishing for themselves

A STRANGE SCENE AND STRANGE ACTORS.—On Tuesday last, an incident occurred on the stage of the Cirque National which was not anticipated by the company. One of the pieces of the evening was "L'Ours et l'Homme Sauvage," the character of Bruin being played by a real live bear. The animal had even played his part in a manner most creditable to a bear, but on the evening in question he, in the midst of an important part, became strangely agitated, and looked "upwards" towards the gallery, and had no business to look at all. It was discovered, that the cause of this unusual exhibition, was a cat, who had come upon the stage, and who was making a most ferocious luck at the bear, which showing signs of an angry nature, so frightened Bruin, that he made one bound into a pit, and ran along the heads of the spectators in a manner which very much astonished those who travelled on, and occasioned loud bursts of merriment from those who were merely looking on.

diety, and in all its various branches; Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Flour, Butter, Lard, Fish, Tobacco, &c., and every thing else, in fact, that is wanted. *Please give us a call and satisfy yourselves.*

MEDICAL NOTICE.

D^{RS.} FREEMAN & MALLETT having associated themselves in the **HOMEOPATHIC** Practice of Medicine and Surgery, offer their Professional services to the community. The office will be found at all times at the office when not professionally called off.

All the community will receive prompt attention at all calls in the branch.

[Oct. 23, 1861]

A CARD.

D^{R.} MALLETT, in offering his professional services to the citizens of Wilkesboro, would state that he has been engaged in the practice of Medicine and Surgery for five years, and for the last year has given his attention to Homeopathy, to which practice he will confine himself permanently. All the branch.

N. B. From his experience in Surgery, he feels confident that he can give satisfaction in the performance of all Surgical operations, and the most delicate.

October 23, 1861

beltling, circular saws, &c., and two Dressers and four Joiners, of the Judson and Pardee patent, generally considered the best in the country; also one Dresser and three Joiners of the Low Law's. All the tools, stumps, &c., needful for conducting the coopers' business, with the mannanthouse, blacksmith shop, workmen's quarters, office, &c.; all new and complete. The mill can produce from six thousand red oak staves per day, in its perfect manner, and with as little loss as those dressed by hand. With the above-mentioned machinery can be put up per day from 150 to 200 hoghead stumps.

Also a complete Heading Machine, probably the best in use, with which it will cut up a stump or log in a second, and make 800 pair heads. Terms of sale made known by application to

PETER M. WALKER,
Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 18, 1859.

\$2-42

GO FORWARD.

RUNAWAY FROM THE GREAT FIRE OF KID TO BOSTON, N. H. It is about the size of the "Globe." The book is published by the Boston Book Concern, No. 107 North Street, Boston, Mass. JOHN BRADSHAW
Oct. 18, 1859.

day of review.
By order of Colonel commanding.
ROBT G. KANKIN, Col. com'g.
H. P. RUSSELL, Adj't.
Oct. 21, 1884 **38-4dm**

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having entered into a partnership in 1849, for the term of five years, which term will expire on the 1st of December next, when they are desirous of closing all accounts existing on that date at that place, hereby notice all persons indebted to them, to come forward and settle their accounts either by note or cash, on or before the expiration of said partnership.

HOWARD & PEDEN.
Oct. 21, 1884. **38-4U**

NOTICE.

THE undersigned **HOWARD** notify the public that they will continue to conduct the business of the firm after the expiration of the term of partnership, and that all persons indebted to them, are notified to settle their accounts on or before the expiration of said partnership.

HOWARD & PEDEN.
Oct. 21, 1884. **38-4U**

MOLESTERS, in whole, sentenced to death. For sale by
O. D. **38-4U**

Tur.—Only \$29 bids. have reached market this week. It was taken at \$1.60 per bb.

OATS.—There is no oats in town, and they are much wanted.

FEED.—COW—none on the market. In the absence of receipts we can give no quotations. They are in some demand.

PORK.—Northern barrel pork continues to sell from store, in quantity to suit, at quotations.

POTATOES.—Sweet potatoes arrive freely, and sales from \$5.00 to 60 cents per bushel as wanted from carts.

RICE.—We hear of nothing doing in this article, except in the small way to grocers at quotations.

CIGARS and TOBACCO.—None of the first received. A small lot of heading 40's and 45's arriving at \$12.50 per M.

CIGARS.—Quotations nominal.

SUGAR.—This article has arrived slowly. The sales during the week have been made at \$2 to \$3.50 per M, for common grades.

inment in any Jail in the United States, so that I can get him.

Camden, So. Ca., August 8, 1851. 45-66

\$25 REWARD.—A runaway from the subscription, who about the 8th of July, made a male fellow named ED WINDSO, about 25 years old. He is about five feet eleven inches high, tall bushy hair; rather slow spoken, and rather spare built, his front teeth decayed, and probably one or both of his eyes teeth out. Said negro is a Cooper by trade, and will attempt to pass as a free man, and rather a good hand at his trade, and he can go any where. He is a little rickety about the eyes, and has an odd appearance. The subscriber will give the above reward for his apprehension and delivery to him, in Cambridge, N. C., or confinement in any Jail in the State of Carolina, so that he can get him. Said negro belongs to James M. Bell, of Greenville, N. C., of whom I hired him.

Wm. Ingram, of Greenville, S. C. FELL

NEIRO BLANKETS.—A large lot of extra new, and fine, for sale. Price low. O. & G. H. HOLMES

DIAMOND JEWELS.—A large lot of extra new, and fine, for sale. Price low. O. & G. H. HOLMES

By O. & G. HOLMES

[illegible]

